

and *torquata*), coronoid process higher and much slenderer. All molariform teeth conspicuously shorter and narrower than in the two other species of the genus: m^1 , length 1.9 mm., against 2.2, breadth 1.3 mm., against 1.6-1.7; p_4 , length 2.4 mm., against 2.7-3, breadth 1.7 mm., against 1.8; m^2 relatively of the same size as in *M. wroughtoni*, less reduced than in *M. torquata*.—Ears smaller than in the allied species, length from notch 14 mm., against 15-15.5 in *M. torquata* and 16.5-17.5 in *M. wroughtoni*; length of tibia and hind foot as in *M. wroughtoni*, but forearm, metacarpals, and phalanges somewhat shorter. Distribution and colour of fur as in the allied species.

Type. ♂ ad. (skin and skull), Sierra Leone; presented by J. Hickman, Esq.; B.M. 91. 2. 13. 1.—The species is represented in the Leyden Museum from Liberia*.

LVI.—*A new Rodent-Mole from North-western Rhodesia.*

By E. C. CHUBB.

4-2651
Georychus molyneuxi, sp. n.

Resembling *G. darlingi*, Thos., externally, except for its larger size. Fur very short, not more than 2 or 3 mm. in length. General colour silvery drab, bases of the hairs bluish slate. Crown with a white diamond-shaped patch about 18 mm. long. The area surrounding the mouth in both examples is reddish brown, as is often the case in *G. darlingi*. Skull with nasals converging anteriorly and posteriorly, and extending backward behind the lacrymal projection. Ascending processes of the premaxillaries extending backward about a millimetre behind the nasals. Sagittal and occipital crests well developed. Anteorbital foramen an almost vertical slit, about 2 mm. long.

Dimensions of the cotypes (♂ & ♀):—

Head and body 162, 167 mm.; tail 16, 18; hind foot 24, 26.

Skull of ♀: basal length 35.5; basilar length to hen-selson 31; greatest breadth 27; nasals 13×3.5 ; interorbital breadth 17; height of anteorbital foramen 2; palate length from henselson 22; diastema 12.5; upper molar series 5.6.

Hab. Loano Valley, North-western Rhodesia.

* *C. torquata* (nec Dobs.), Jentink, Notes Leyden Mus. x, p. 52 (1887); id. Cat. Syst. Mamm. p. 151 (1888).

Cotypes. Two skins with skulls (♂ & ♀), collected 11th and 14th April, 1908, respectively, by Mr. A. J. C. Molyneux, and presented to the Rhodesia Museum.

Although this species is remarkably like *G. darlingi* in outward appearance, its larger size is sufficient to distinguish it, while the less extended white patch on the crown and absence of white patches below the ears and on the throat prevent its being confused with *G. damarensis* and *G. lechei*, Thos.

LVII.—*A new Tree-Kangaroo from British New Guinea.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to Mr. Walter Goodfellow the skin and skull of a remarkable new tree-kangaroo of the genus *Dendrolagus*, which was shot by its donor during his recent journey in search of paradise-birds in the mountains of British New Guinea. It is related to the striking species *Dendrolagus matschiei*, Foerst. & Rothsch.*, from German New Guinea, the type specimen of which has been kindly lent me by Mr. Rothschild for comparison.

The new species may be called

Dendrolagus goodfellowi, sp. n.

A rufous-brown species with yellow feet, dark red ears, mottled tail, and two yellowish lines on the loins.

Fur straight, not woolly, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 cm. in length on the back; the hairs directed forwards and backwards from a pair of prominent whorls about halfway along the back; in *D. matschiei*, the hair-division takes place at about the same point, but the whorls are less distinct. General colour above dark bistre-brown, suffused with rufous, the latter colour becoming more dominant posteriorly; the bases of the hairs rufous, their median portion blackish and their ends tipped with shining buffy or drab, which gives a finely grizzled appearance to the body. Under surface and inner side of limbs ochraceous, becoming more rufous on the belly, where the light colour is narrowed to a breadth of only about 3 inches, owing to the extension downwards of the dark colour of the flanks. Head dull russet-brown, its hairs directed backwards to a hair-crest running across between the anterior corners of the ears; the muzzle but little lighter

* Nov. Zool. xiv. pl. iv. (1907).